

Site Inspection

Workers shall inspect the site near to the tree

- Prior to conducting any work
- Whenever incidents occur that may change site
- Area that may impact or be impacted by falling wood
 - Guideline: 1.5X height of tree
- Identify potential site hazards to workers
- Identify potential targets within fall zone of tree



Site Inspection

Common site hazards include:

- Electric lines
- Chemical storage
- Natural gas or petrol storage
- Tripping obstacles
- Vehicles
- Puncture hazards (fences, stakes, rebar, etc.)
- Steep terrain or pits
- Dangerous animals and insects
- Weather conditions



Site Inspection

Common potential targets within fall zone of tree may include:

- People
- Vehicle
- Structures
- Valuable man-made or natural objects.



Work Plan

Based findings from inspections, develop work plan

- Safety first focus
- What work will be conducted
- Where work will be conducted
- Required tools and equipment, including PPE
- Work process and progression



Work Plan

- Each workers' role, responsibility and location
- Communication plan and process
- Identification of all potential hazards
- Prescriptive safety measures for each job
 - Amend if work or site conditions change.



Job Briefing

Meet with all workers involved with work and review:

- Work plan with emphasis on
 - Each workers' role, responsibility and location
 - Communication plan and process
 - Identification of all potential hazards
 - Prescriptive safety measures
- Ensure that all workers understand and can conform



Good Communication

Safe work zone

- Landing zone
- Drop zone



Job Briefing

Do not commence work if all tasks cannot be conducted safely

- Adequate number and qualification of workers
- All required tools/equipment present & good condition
- Unsafe site conditions mitigated.



Tool and Equipment Inspection

Workers shall inspect all tools and equipment prior to use

- Use only tools/equipment proper for the tasks
 - Do not adapt tool/equipment not designed for use
- Ensure that it is in good working condition
 - According to manufacturer's design and function
 - Use visual and touch methods



Tool and Equipment Inspection

- Ensure no significant defects or damage
 - Thresholds must be adequately defined
- Re-inspect if incident occurs that may damage tool/equipment.



Personal Protective Equipment

Whenever recognized hazard exists:

- Conform to National Standard
- Protect from exposures



Head Protection (Helmets)

Construction or electric class, conforming to OSHA standard

- Marker in helmet identifies standard

Inspect for:

- Cracks or holes
- Shock webbing
- Shell integrity



Eye Protection

Protect from projectiles and eye incursions

- Marker in glasses identifies if ANSI Z87.1 conforming

Inspect for:

- Clear vision
- Working condition



Hearing Protection

When noise levels exceed 85 decibels

- Label on container identifies noise levels protected
- Chain saws & chippers

Inspect for:

- Elasticity
- Proper seal



Gloves

Sturdy gloves

- Proper durability for hazard
- Proper size for worker

Inspect for:

- Cuts and damage



Chain Saw Chaps

Whenever using a chain saw on the ground

- Special mesh material
 - Jam sprocket and stop chain
- Proper size for worker

Inspect for:

- Cuts of interior mesh
- Integrity of fasteners



Work Boots

Sturdy, leather boots

- Tough cover
- Firm ground grip

Inspect for:

- Cuts and damage
- Proper sole attachment
- Sizing.



General Safe Work Practices



Working in Trees

Tree work is dynamic and variable

- No 2 situations are identical
- To identify proper work practices and safety procedures for each situation, tree workers must use:
 - Knowledge
 - Training
 - Experience
 - Good judgment



General Safe Work Practices

Prevent accidents

- Adequate tree and site inspection
- Establish safe work zone
- Two-way communications
- Electric hazard awareness
- Crushing avoidance
- Correct pruning and felling practices



Adequate Tree-Site Inspection

Required by law and good judgment

- Comprehensive and thorough
- Identify potential hazards
- Avoid injury and property damage



Establish Safe Work Zone

Barricade and protect workers and property

- Ensure all workers understand operations & restrictions
- Prevent unauthorized entry during work
- Manage work within barriers



Two-way Communications

Establish and conform to procedures

- Define command and response system and language
- Apply whenever potentially hazardous activities occur
 - Examples: felling tree or branch, equipment movement



Good Communication

Command and Response System

- Warning signals given (“stand clear!” “headache!”)
- Response to warning (“all clear!”)
- Multiple workers may require one key worker to ensure clear and respond



Good Communication

Command and Response System

- Noisy work site
 - Hand signals
 - Whistles
 - Sticks
 - Throw “Cookies”.



Crushing Avoidance

Monitor potential crush points

- Before move platform boom, check pinch points
- Use assistant to direct and guide equipment movement
- Carefully plan branch and tree felling



Emergency Response - Aerial Rescue



Whenever Emergency Occurs

- Suspend operations
- Secure the site – ensure all persons safe
- Notify emergency services
- If injuries, take appropriate action
- Take action to repair and recover



Aerial Rescue

Issues and challenges unique to tree industry

- Victim often high above ground
- Often inaccessible
- Victim relies on co-workers
 - Quickly identify trouble
 - Safely and quickly lower to ground
 - Procure professional help quickly



Knowledge Requirement

All workers must be trained and proficient in aerial rescue practices and procedures

- Never attempt aerial rescue unless you are sure it can be done safely



Rescue Planning

Plan every job as if you will need to perform an aerial rescue



Rescue Procedures

1. Verify incident – determine if worker requires help
2. Determine cause of injury
 - Ensure no longer a hazard
3. Use extreme caution to ensure rescuer does not become second victim



Rescue Procedures

4. If possible, recruit help immediately

- Call 911
- Most important action to get professional help ASAP



Reaching the Victim

General rule: Safest, fastest method

- Speed is essential if:
 - Cardiac arrest
 - Heavy bleeding
 - No breathing
 - Other serious injury
- Brain damage ~ 4 to 6 minutes with no oxygen



Emergency Equipment

Necessary equipment should always be handy

- Easily accessible (not in vehicle)
- In good condition
 - Clean, dry rope
 - Saddle
 - Throw-line and throwbag
 - Non-conductive ladder (?)
 - Pole pruner with non-conductive handle
 - Pocket knife
 - Climbing spurs



Aerial Rescue Flow Chart



From ANSI Z133.1-2006
Annex F

Practice Aerial Rescue

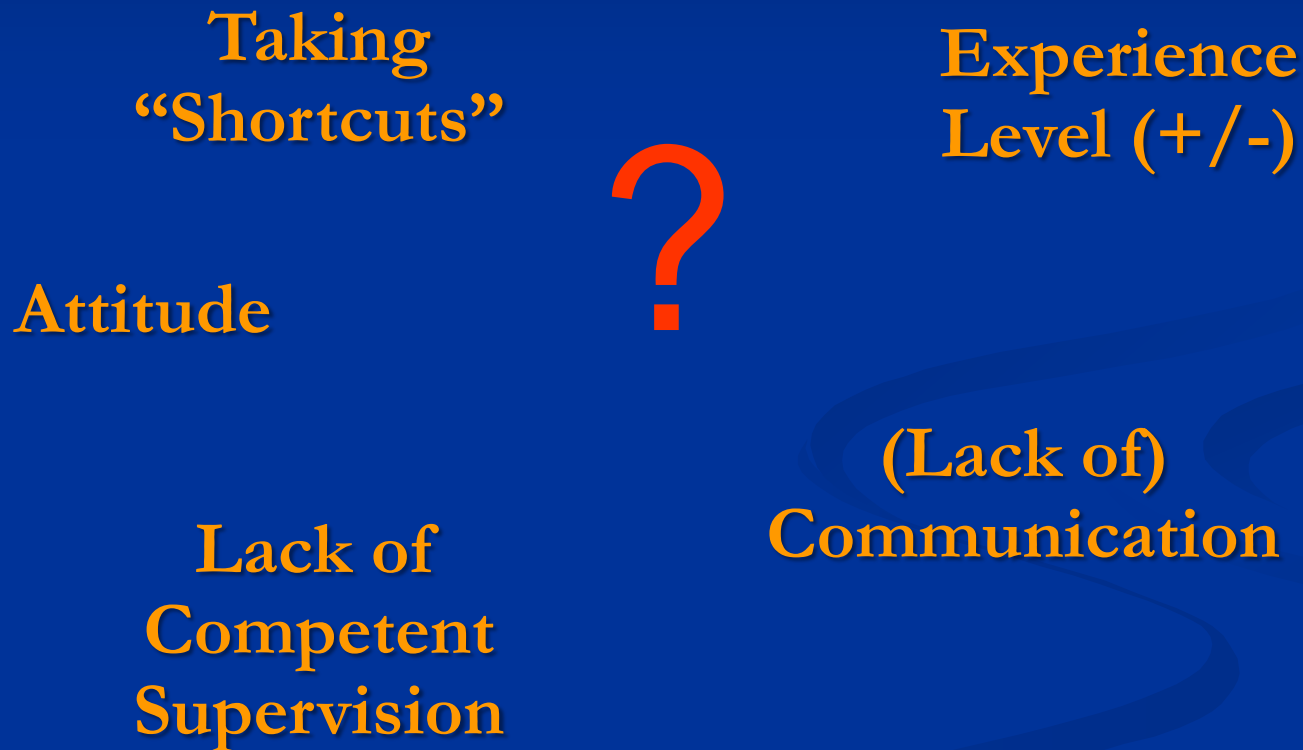
Once per month at least

- Review procedures
- Physical drills
- Actual conditions
- Entire crew involved.



How do Accidents Happen?

Root Causes



Safety Program Elements

Develop and maintain safety program

- Create a safety culture that helps employees to avoid hazards
- Management commitment
- Employee involvement
- Clear guidelines & training
- Inspection & maintenance
- Enforcement
- Documentation & follow-up



Basic Rules

Do not conduct any tree work unless:

- **Personnel properly qualified for the job being conducted**
- **Tree and site inspected & all hazards recognized and addressed**
- **Proper tools/equipment on-site & in good working condition**
- **All workers understand work plan and personal duties**
- **Conform to all safety practices for conditions at all times.**



Prevent Accidents

Consider 4 main factors:

- People – Qualified and committed – Proper attitude
- Tools – Proper for work in good working order
- Work technique – Safe and technically correct
- Work environment - Safe



People factor most important – Workers who disregard safety and ignore hazards are major cause of accidents.

General Arboriculture Safety Standards and Practices

Always:

- Work safe
- Work smart
- Conduct quality work
- Be professional



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